



# Observations of the Extraordinarily Bright, Long, Nearby GRB 130427A

Judy Racusin (NASA/GSFC)

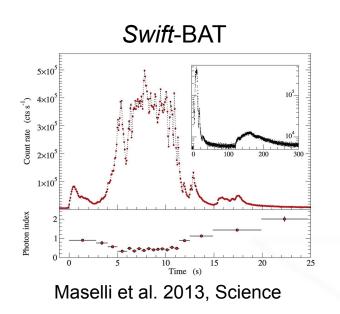
On behalf of the Fermi-LAT and Fermi-GBM Collaborations

(especially Sylvia Zhu, Giacomo Vianello, Chuck Dermer, Jim Chiang, Nicola Omodei, Shaolin Xiong, Dan Kocevski)



Tales Colescope Feeting

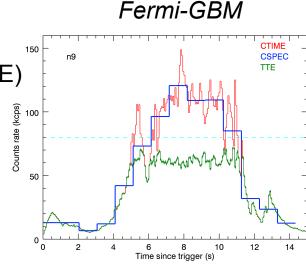
- Bright! Highest GRB fluence ever recorded
- LAT (>100 MeV)
   emission was extremely
   bright and long-lasting
- Relatively low redshift, but not subluminous
- Bright prompt optical flash and afterglow
- Long lived broadband radio – X-ray afterglow
- Most Luminous SN-GRB buffer filled-up + association – SN2013cq Photon pile-up



Prompt γ-ray
emission
detected by:
Fermi
Swift
Konus-Wind
IPN
RHESSI
AGILE
INTEGRAL
MAXI

Fine timescale (TTE)
buffer filled-up +
Photon pile-up

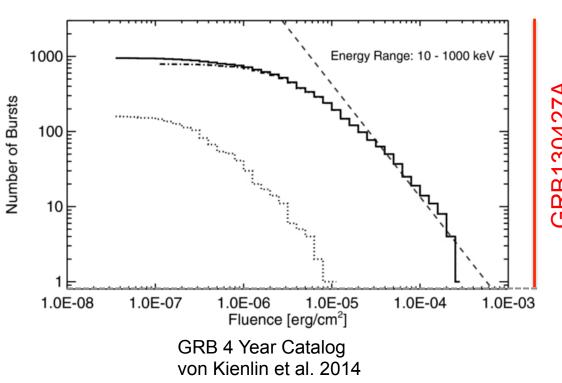
More on GBM Observations in Talk by Michael Burgess







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Only GBM fluence shown, but has also been compared to BATSE and other archives

3RB130427A

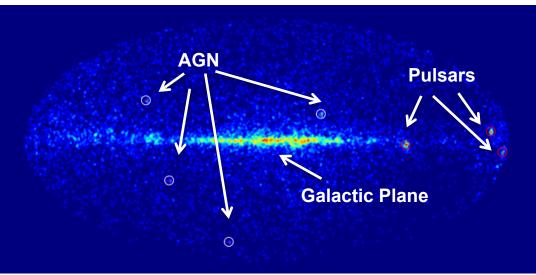


Eethi

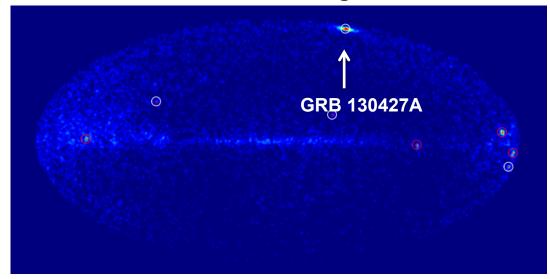
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Autonomous repoint led to burst centered exposure

#### 6 hours before burst



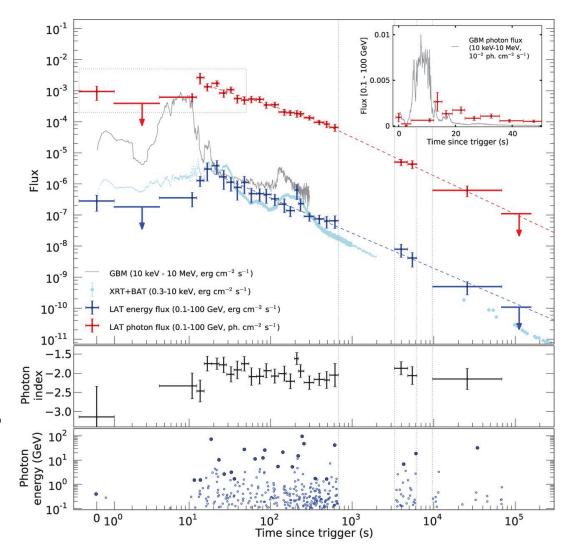
6 hours including burst







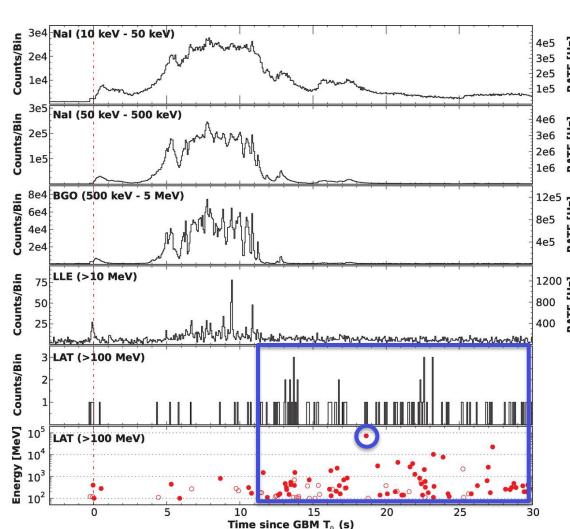
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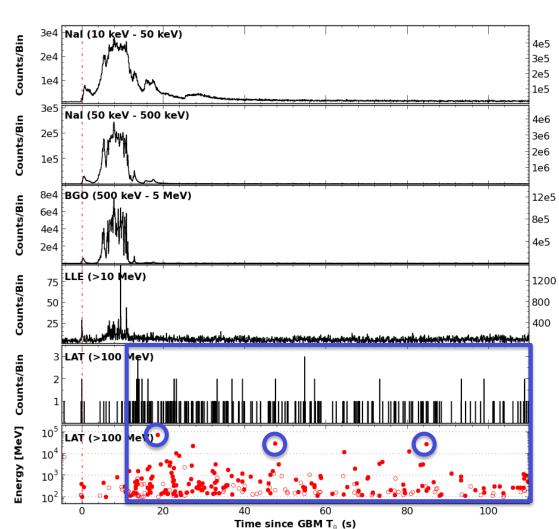


Ackermann et al. 2013, Science





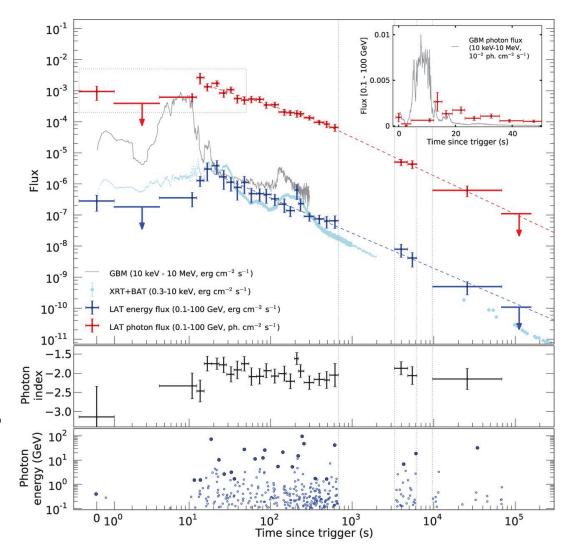
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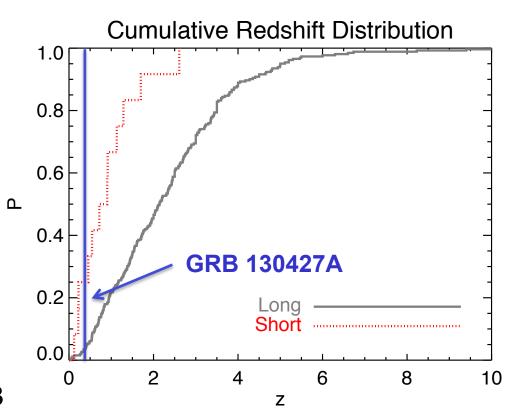
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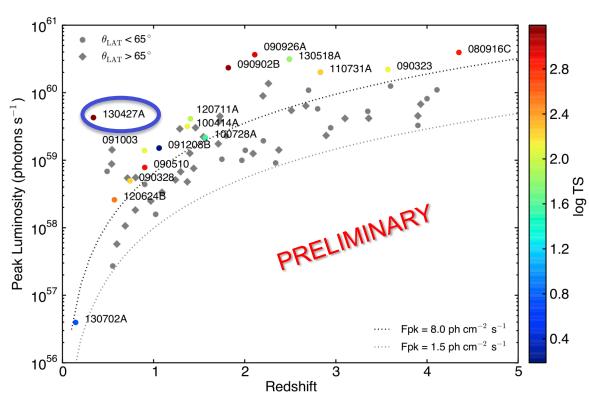
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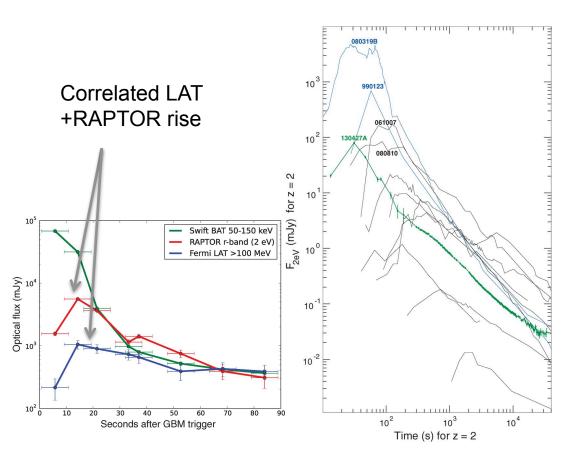


Not under-luminous like most nearby GRBs





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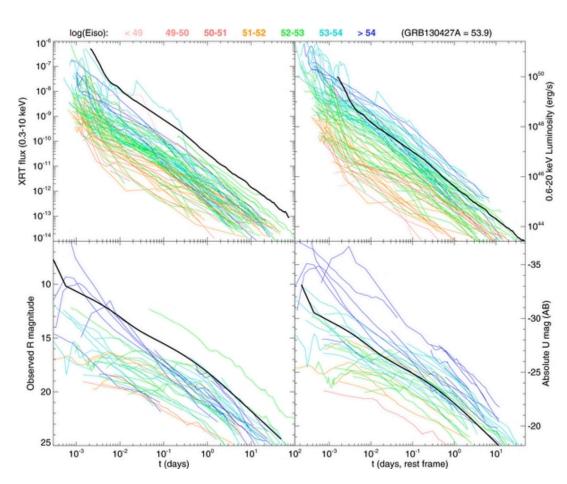
Vestrand et al. 2013, Science

7<sup>th</sup> magnitude optical flash (2<sup>nd</sup> brightest ever recorded)





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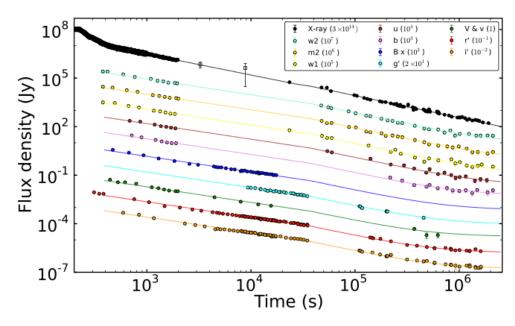


Perley et al. 2014





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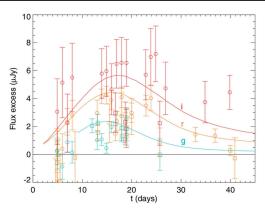


Maselli et al. 2013, Science

Follow-up observations by many ground- and space-based observatories including Swift-UVOT, RAPTOR, Liverpool Telescope, P60, RATIR, Gemini-N, Faulkes-N, MITSuME, HST, Chandra, NuSTAR, VLA, CARMA...

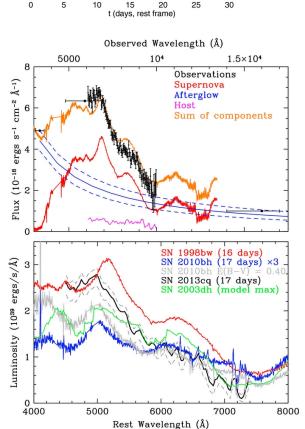


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Perley et al. 2014

Similarity between SNe associated with most and least luminous GRBs suggests similar progenitor star



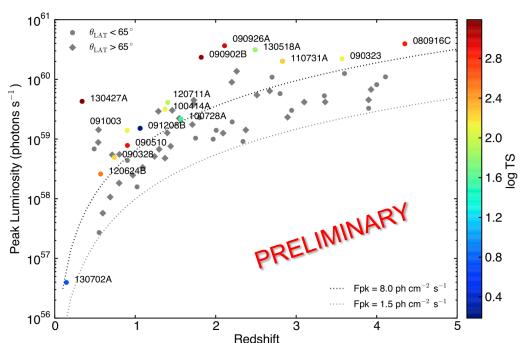
Levan et al. 2014

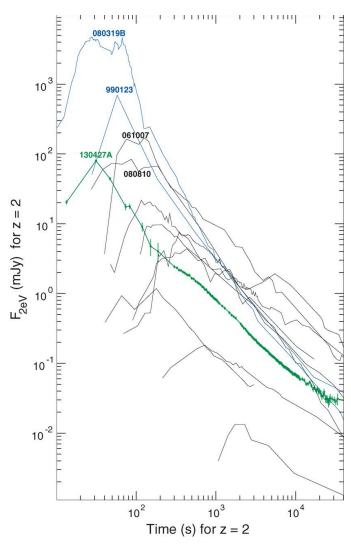


# **The Nearby Ordinary Monster**



- Nearby
  - But not subluminous
  - Similar to cosmological cousins
- Once in a decade (or more) sort of event





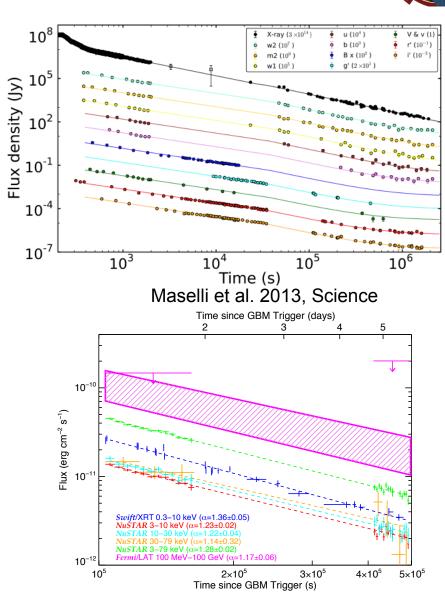
Vestrand et al. 2013, Science



## **Temporal Evolution**



- Similar afterglow powerlaw decay slopes from Optical-X-ray-GeV
- Same component?
  - Synchrotron forward shock (Perley et al. 2014, Kouveliotou et al 2014, Ackermann et al. 2013)
  - Additional inverse
     Compton component
     (Fan et al. 2013, Liu et al. 2013)



Kouveliotou et al. 2013

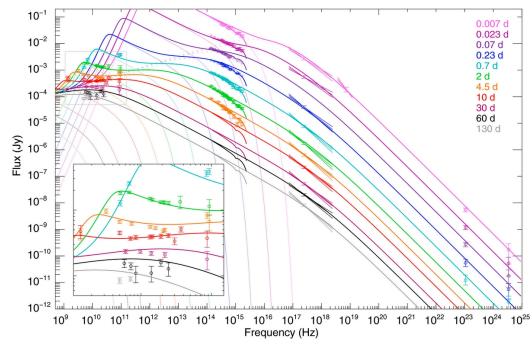


# **Spectral Evolution**



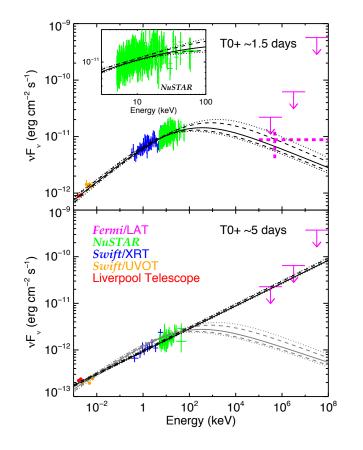
#### **Broadband Modeling**

- Wind-like environment, or somewhere between constant density ISM and Wind
- Appears to be a single component



Perley et al. 2014

- First late-time hard X-ray (3-80 keV) afterglow ever observed
- Single smoothly broken power law from optical - GeV

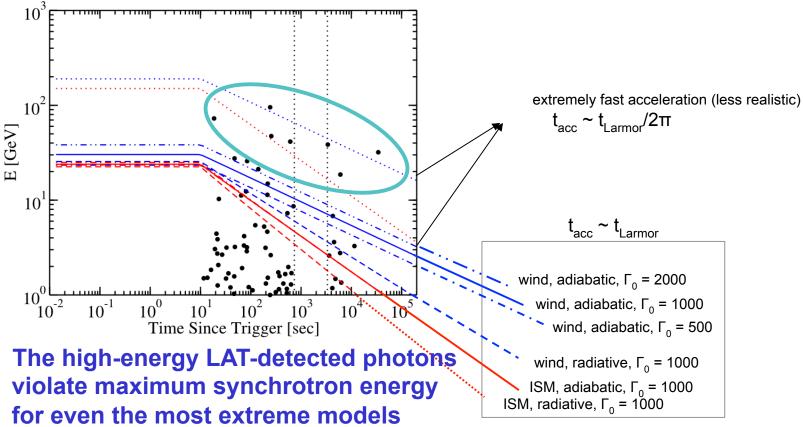


Kouveliotou et al. 2013



# **GRB 130427A Challenges Synchrotron Shock Physics?**





- Requires modifications to standard Synchrotron shock physics or alternative model (Non-uniform magnetic field, Diffusive shock acceleration, magnetic reconnection, Electromagnetic cascades)
- See poster #9.08 by Jeremy Perkins on limits set by VERITAS TeV observations of GRB 130427A



#### Conclusions



- GRB 130427A was a rare and wellobserved event that is teaching us about GRB emission mechanisms and shock physics
- Pass 8 adds ~30% more photons (source class), including several new high energy photons with E > 10 GeV
- Future TeV observations could help solve solve Synchrotron puzzle
  - HAWC has limits on GRB 130427A
     (Abeysekara et al., arXiv:
     1410:1536), but will be more
     constraining with the full array
- Current array of observatories (ground and space-based) are ideal for studying these rare and bright objects

